At the Union Congressional Convention. Held at Greencastle, Indiana, July 27, 1864. Fellow Citizens:

A few days since you were favored with en al less by my honorable competitor. Mr. MeD mald, nearly the whole of which was devoted to the criticism of my alministration, Mr. McDonald was placed in nomination for the office of Governor by the late Democratic State Convention, the proceedings of which may be described as highly covardly and American history, it was dishonorably and shamefully silent. In the language of the Cincinnati Enquirer, "it sought the paor alvantage of an equivocal position." and desired to place itself in an attitude where it might have the ability to cheat men of conflicting political opinions. Mr. McDonald, in a very brief exordinm, made a somewhat indefinite disanisition upon this war upon the country. He then assumed that the origin of the war was to aguator of the slavery question for many anti-slavery man, and then as an ardent have been made on the same last. and extreme pro-slavery man, seeking to lay all the sins of the nation upon the shoulders of his former auti slavery

In 1849, when he was a candidate for Congress in the 8th Congressional tion of word-a nice balancing of District, he addressed to a committee gentlemen the following better:

lar to the candidates of the District in the gleaned from it, it is, that he is opposed to ana, and when he arraigns me on that public aress, and not wishing to coaceal suppressing the rebellion and is opposed of the party which he represents. He furany opinion held by me in regard to the to the restoration of the Union, except political questions agitating the public with all Constitutional "rights and min I, I hasten to roply to your interroga- guarantees to the several States North and

. 1. I do admit and believe that Con typed form of speech for the preservation gress has a right to legislate on the subject of slavery. But by going back to an of slavery for all the Territories of the address which he delivered before a United States, the District of Columbia Democratic Association in Indianapolis on

Wilmot Proviso in all the Territorial gain a little light upon his true position. organizations.

the slave trade in the District of friends and associates, had forced the war-Columbia. I am in favor of the abolition upon the South; that the South could of slavery in the District of Columbia, the never be conquered, and that his morto citizens expressing a wish therefor. It was no war for the subjugation of States or this cannot be done, I should then be in the emancipation of slaves." But there is favor of removing the seat of Government another consideration which defines his

any more slave States, from any territory every worshipper of Jeff. Davis-every not properly included in the Texas com. Knight of the Golden Circle and Son promise. I do not believe that Congress Liberty--every Southern spy who ought to disturb the compact entered into larking through our borders, is his warm with T xas on that subject.

the homestead from execution. "6. I am in favor of the State Conven. a man who barmonizes with them in

tion to amend the Constitution. "Yours, respectfully,

J. E. McDONALD." Ristine, Hord and Hanna, his associates In this letter he solemnly declares that on the ticket, are, as I am advised, he is in favor of excluding slavery from unconditional peace men, in favor of the all territories by an act of Congress, and immediate abandonment of the war-thus he is opposed to the almission of any cenceding the dissolution of the Union more slave States! that slavery should be and the independence of the Southern abolished in the District of Columbia, and Confederacy. if that could not be done, then the Capi. As to the political status of Judge tal should be removed to free soil. Upon Perkins at this present speaking, I cannot this platform he made his way into Con- undertake to say, as I have no advices gress. But in 1854 he began to agitate on from him since his speech at Centreville the other side. He then approved the in- about four weeks ago. troduction of the Nebraska bill, repealing If Mr. McDonald is in favor of supthe Missouri compromise. Afterwards he pressing this rebellion, compelling traitors endorsed the Lecompton Constitution by to yield obedience to the laws, and which it was attempted to fasten slavery preserving the Union of our fathers, it upon Kansas, against the will of nine would be the easiest thing in the world to tenths of her people; afterwards he endor- say so. sed the "Dred Scott decision" which de- A Union man is never misunderstood clared the existence of slavery in all the and is always able to express himself tution of the United States; and since the does not leave his hearers more puzzled has not been an agitator.

most question in all your thoughts both by ry of the State Government. As a day and night upon which he utterly fair constitutional question this charge ed to express himself; the question of sup- hardly entitled to a moment's considerapression of the rebellion and the restora- tion. The Constitution empowers the tion of the Union. Was this forgetful- Governor to call an extra session, but ness on the part of my honorable oppo- does not say he shall exercise the power nent, or was it as the Concinnati Enquirer in any case. The power is a discretionary phrases it, "the desire to have the poor one-necessarily so-to be exercised or advantage of an equivocal position." In not, according to the dictates of the judgecharity I must suppose the former. But ment of the Governor. If, in his opinion then you would be ready to exclaim: "We the Legislature could not or would not do not want a man of such infirm memory afford the relief desired in any given case; or such a Rip-Vanwinkle sleeper to pre- or if the known political character of the side over us as Governor for the next four men composing the same forbale the idea years: we prefer a man who is able to ar- of its furnishing to the State necessary or rive at the knowledge of the existence of useful legislation, it would be folly in him this war, and who has an opinion upon it to convene an extra session, and thus which ha is both able and willing to incur a heavy expense upon the State for express." I am in favor of suppressing no purpose. Upon this point the Constitute rebellion, the restoration of the Union, tution makes the Governor the judge, and and compelling the rebellions inhabitants and it is frivolous to say that his de of the secede! States to return to their termination either way is a violation of obedience and allegiance to the Constitu- that instrument, In 1857 the Louislature tion and the laws of the United States; adjourned without making appropriations bet you will look in vain through the long to carry on the Benevolent Institutions. and carefully prepared speech of my Governor Willard refused to call an extra competitor for any declaration or express- session, and did not until the election of a ion from which you can arrive at his new Legislature more than eighteen opinion upon the great question. I months afterwards. On the 23d of April. alvise him, however, that he cannot pass 1857, he delivered an address to the peo-through this campaign without being ple of the State, in which, speaking of Insane, and the institutions for educating the awakened to the fact of the existence of the the power and duty of the Governor to Deaf and Dumb and Blind. war, for the people will than ler in his call an extra session, he used the followears the vital question. Where do you ing language: "And from the day of stand? Are you for the Union or against said adjournment up to this time, I have it? Are you for the Government or the seen nothing which inclines me to believe that the torty days of a called session

Speech of Governor O. P. Morton, vention by which he was nominated, in that it is either for the welfare or honor would have a right to do, but the money General, I would politely and kindly sug- without a quorum. Mr. McDonald insists which indited this love letter, D. H. Cole-

as prosecuted under the ideas and policies obey your will." the country unmixed evil, and would be subject, employed the following language: and mine. false to my countrymen and to my coun- "Governor Willard would have con- In view of this remarkable record, Mr. State with alarm and indignation, and over. try, if I did not say so.

National affairs, to which I call your the same time I am for peace at the deal to them in doing this; for violators of money to pay expenses, there being no have them decide against it. attention. He began by congratulating earliest practicable moment; but peace on the Constitution, and perjurers as respects appropriation. Being unwilling to have "I am not now discussing the merits of "That he was opposed to compromising wounds, feed the hungry or clothe the himself and his party friends that they the terms of the restoration of the Union their caths concerning it, can only, by the the functions of such an important office that Military Bill, nor inquiring whether with traitors or secessionists North or naked, soothe the dying hour or perferna were in no wise responsible for bringing under the Federal Constitution, with all most charitable man in the world, he sup- suspended, I alvanced the money required, its provisions were right or wrong; but, as South. He was for fighting according to the last sad offices to perishing humanity.

had been forced upon the country by his vigorous prosecution of the war? and with but it is equally true that whatever he may was unconstitutional and illegal for me to and placing it in the hands of the people." pp. 192] political opponents, the Abolitionists. If all due respect I must say that it is quite have said privately to Governor Willard. offer the money, it was equally so for him the dainty and hasty manner in which as much to the point and as satisfactory that publicly and before the country he to accept it, and he must be regarded in he touches the monster reveals his horror they should not pass the bill, and they deby the agitation of the slavery question, it as was the testimony of Sally Dillard endorsed and sustained his administration. every way as particeps criminis, and yet of it, and he runs from it with all speed, termined to try the mettle of the minoriabout the fight. I remember to have On the 8th of January, 1858, the Demo- the same Convention which nominated hoping to draw his hearers after him - ty." [Legislative Report 1863, pp. 193.] uttered by a corrupt political caucus, guiltless, or to relieve himself from heard it said when I was a boy that Mar- cratic State Convention adopted the fol- Mr. McDonaid renominated Mr. Rugg, But I will strip the scanty covering which Again, Messrs. Priest, Niblack and oth- When our veteran regiments have reresponsibility. He has been a ceaseless tin Van Buren's track was so peculiar lowing resolution as a part of their and he stands by the side of M. Donald on he has cast over its putrescent corpse, and ers "followed, declaring that no compro- turned from the field, worn with toil and years, first upon the one side and then upon the other; first as an ardent and ultra opinion that my friend's political boots of the lead. Come the returning heroes, but have passed

> "He wires in and wires out, ferving the people still in doubt, Whether the min that made the track Was going South or coming back."

His definition is an ingenious complica little on the other, leaving the hearer in a "Gentlemen:-Having seen your circu- anything he desires. If anything can be South," which is a well known stereothe 15th of November, 1862, reported in "2. I am in favor of the a loption of the the Sentinel of the next day, we shall In that address he declared that the "3. I am in favor of the prohibition of "Abolitionists," his former political position beyond all controversy. It is . 4 I am opposed to the admission of that every open and avowed secessionistand carnest alvocate. If these men "5. I am in favor of the axemption of understand themselves -- and they think they do-they believe they are supporting

sentiment and will execute their policy if

elected. In addition to this, Athon,

national domain by virtue of the Consti- without circumlocation of speech, and

beginning of the war has earnestly oppo- than before.
sed every measure of the Government look- I now approach that part of my ing to the weakening of the rebellion, by competitor's speech in which he arraigned with-frawing from it the power derived my administration in a number of carefulfrom slavery and slave labor. With this ly prepared charges and specifications. undeniable record staring him in the face. He charges me with having violated the it is not competent for him to say that he Constitution of the State in failing to call an extra session of the late Legislature. THE REBELLION AND ITS SUPPRESSION. | which adjourned without making appro-But there was one question -- the upper- priations to carry on the ordinary machine-

present Alministration, 1 am utterly 1858. Lieutenant Governor Hammond, in Constitution, and herein lies the broad has made such an elaborate defense. The and they were not willing to be brought news of our defeat comes there is no sorrou. opposed. I believe it is entalling upon a public speech, referring to the same distinction between Mr. McDonald's action great feature in its history, compared with to the edge of the fearful precipics where There is a feeling which tells of an intense

emaucted by Ashbel '. Willard, the hero of the fierce fight of 1856.

The same Convention nominated Mr. McDonald for the office of Attorney Genfact is, the action of Governor Willard in refusing to call an extra session was formaze of doubts, and at liberty to imagine | Donald and the Democratic party of Indi ther charges that after the Legislature adjourned without making appropriations that I seized the entire power of the State Government as by revolutionary authority, but I will quote his language;

"As soon as the Logislature had al journed, Gov. Morton at once seized the entire power of the State Government as by revolutionary authority, and has controlled the affairs of State up to the present hour according to his sole will and inclination, and without any reference to the other branches of the Government."

I must meet this broad statement by an absolute denial. It has not the slightest foundation in fact, and I defv Mr. McDonald or any one else to show where I have usurped a single power or exercised any anthority not conferred upon me by law. He attempts to make out the case by showing that I procured money with which I carried on the Penitentiaries and Benevolent Institutions, and kept the machinery of the State Government in motion. But a very little consideration will show that this proposition is absolutely preposterons. It is true I might have broken up the Benevolent Institutions and turned their inmates out of doors as Givernor Willard and Mr. McDonald, his Attorney General and confidential adviser, did in 1857. But there were persons and counties who came forward and tendered me the money with which to support all these Institutions, not the money of the State, but their own money. They said "We are not willing to have the machinery of the State Government stoppe I; we are not willing to have the State disgraced before the world as it was in 1857, and we there. fore provide you with the necessary means. taking all the risk and responsibil ty upon ourselves. If the State shall hereafter in a spirit of good faith, reimburse us, well and good; if not, we prefer to lose the money to having the State dishonored. But upon that point we have no fear, and are willing to take the chances." Now. when I took this money and applied it to the purposes for which it was contributed. what law did I violate? Upon what provision of the Constitution did I trample? If the parties contributing this money had applied it directly to these purposes, without my intervention, the ease would not have been different. It is simply the case of one man's paying another's debts. against which there is no law, human or divine. If the creditor accepts the money the debtor may or may not, in his own good pleasure, reimburse his friend who has paid his debts, but surely the friend McDonald should have ventured to prefer a charge against me. Surely, his desire to assail me has overleaped all discretion. He cannot have forgotten his own record. deliberately made in a similar case, but if he has I will refresh his memory and that of the public. As before state!, in 1857 there being no appropriations to carry on the Benevolent Institutions, they were broken up, the inmates scattered, and the Institutions remained empty for more than six months. The Constitution then as now forbade the taking of money from the State Treasury, except upon appropriations made by law. But on the 16th of September, 1857, Mr. McDonald, then being the Attorney General of the State. made a written request to Aquilla Jones. the State Treasurer, to take from the Treasury money for the support of the Benevolent Institutions, confessedly in

let this remarkable document, with its signers, speak for itself: Resolved. That we advise the Treasurer of State to advance out of any money in his pos-

violation of the Constitution. But I will

ASHBEL P. WIL ARD, Gov. State Indiana; JOSEPH E M DONALD, Attorney General; Agenta Jones, Treasurer State: JOHN W. Doop, Auditor State; DANIEL McCLURE, Secretary State.

"But the question has been frequently of your money expended in re-enacting I have not violated the law, nor have I be found in the kind forgetfulness of the means, or at later stages; but the path of ing infamous sentiments: asked me if I was in favor of the vigorous the scenes of last winter. If you desire urged o hers to do it. The money which people. the passage of these laws, you have it in was contributed to me belonged to the "I now answer and say: To this war your power to make your Representatives parties, and they had a right to bestow it I come now to the consideration of the gerous experiments. The Union members no other prayer than to have an end of of the abolition minority which rules the Afterwards, on the 20th of September, Mr. Jones paid out was in violation of the lature, in behalf of whom Mr. McDonald civil war and revolution as they desired, ries comes there is no rejoicing. When

vened the last Legislature immediately McDonald's charge against me would be threatened us with civil war and revolution, Mr. McDonald further insists that the the prayer of the heart of the true Democ-"On the 8th day of January, 1862, the upon its adjournment, but as nothing had regarded as unmitigated presumption if it was what is known as the Military Bill, members of the majority remained in their racy of the country, that this horrible deseptive. Upon the subject of the war. Democratic party of indiana adopted this been done by the Republican Senate, he, did not degenerate into broad farce. For and which he gently endorses, and mildly seats until the end of the session, ready and bloody war must cease." as any sen ible man would, demanded one in his position to assail me on such a describes and attempts to dispose of in the and anxious to pass the necessary appro- An examination of the books of the "10. That we will sust in with all our energies, guarantees that they would proceed with pretence, can only be considered a joke, following brief and gingerly passages: a war for the maintenance of the Constitution, and the necessary legislation. They had al- which becomes really funny in view of "The first objection which these men but return.

assumes that the constitutional obligation and civil war.

swer his own history and that of his the Constitution.

or danger to the public prace. But here, of the four State officers. until the end of the session, appropriations tionary monster.

defeated, and the public business of the One other matter in his defence of it I Lanier & Co., of New York, to pay the in- It is one thing to agitate a policy before Malison, but to the Bates House, where Court?

art a jewel!" store in ture the many informat values or alle to state of the spire on no ware had

THE MILITARY BILL.

which the others are trifles, which filled the by a bold coup d'etat they might be thrust desire for peace, and we ask that some res-

tion, but we are opposed to a war for the emsnein tion of the negroes, or the subjugation only two laws—one about bids, and the Shortly after the adjournment of the so much opposed to, was that it was unother to secure their pay. What could Legislature, I was notified by Mr. Roge, constitutional. If it was, then it could absolute escoppel to his complaint. On soldiers comes from these men or from those "This was the position of the party at Governor Willard do with such an un- the Superintendent of Public Instruction, certainly do no harm. All they would the 21 of March, 1863, several days after in political fellowship with them. Their that time, and I am not aware that it has principled set of fellows but demand that he could not carry on his office and have had to do in order to avoid it would the Union members had withdrawn, Mr. sympathies gush forth in fervent eulogies made any record to the countrary. At pledges of them? He conceded a great perform its duties without I advanced the have been to go to the courts of justice and Niblack, one of the leaders of the majori- just before the election, but these do not

tion, and in violation of the Constitution. will honor the noble men who stool be- were."-[Leg. R. 1863 page 193.]

is not to be regarded, unless a penalty for The Constitution expressly declares that guarantes that they would abandon the living remains of an unsuccessful and disits violation has been prescribed by law; the Governor shall be commander-in-chief Military Bill, but expressly declared that honored war. that it is the fear of punishment, and not of the militia of the State, but this bill de- they had no compromise to make, and that the constitutional obligations—the peni- nied him all power to call out or com- they had no compromise to make, and tentiary, and not the oath of office, which mand the militia, under any circumstant that they would press this fatal measure. Mr. Lincoln's views upon the Peace ocratic party; but when my competitor would be a farce, and this provision com- tory of legislative bodies. assails me it is legitimate to present in an- pletaly nullified the whole military plan of

beam from his own eye he can see more be commissioned by the Governor. But gislature adjourned, the State official and the following as the result of his visit: clearly whether there is anything in mine. this provision was boldly violated by pro- nounced that there was no appropriation . "Jefferson Davis said to me last Sunday

the passage of measures which were obnex. down by my competitor into the mildly- tion forever.

State greatly deranged, for no other pur- must notice. He says the bill was oppo- terest and maintain the credit of the State the people, the propriety of which has not pose than to keep a partisan friend in an sed because it was alledged to be unconsti- inviolate. by so doing has committed no offense. Shadow of title, Again, in 1861, his harm, as an appeal could be taken to the friends being in a minority in both Courts and they would decide against it.

The seventh resolution in the platform sions upon those matters which by the late so-called Demogratic Constintion it is empowered to decide. official position to which he had not a tutional; that if it was it would do no seventu RESOLUTION. DEMOCRATIC PLAT- is quite another to oppose the execution by branches of the Legislature, broke the from which it would appear that violations laid down by the late so-caled Democratic Constitution it is empowered to decide. quorum to prevent the passage of a militia of the Constitution by the Legislature are convention for cool andacity and confi- Under the Constitution of the United bill which was not objectionable, other of little moment, and that it is only those dent preumption in the forgetfulness and States, the President and Congress forms wise than as it gave the Governor the of the Executive of which he stands in forgiving spirit of the army, is a political the war making and peace making power. power to organize the militia for the defense dread. But I am constrained to ask him enriosity which should not pass unnoticed. There is none other. They have decided the State against rebellion from within whether he is serious in urging that pro- It is a love letter to the soldiers, from the that this war shall go on until the rebelor without. Again, during the same tection from a bold military revolution convention, assuring them of its distin- lion shall be crushed, and slavery, its session they broke the quorum to prevent could be found in the juliciary, and what guished consideration and profound grati- cause, abolished. Those who are disthe passage of the Congressional and Log- assurance he is able to give that the men tude for their services, and earnestly hoping satisfied are to remember that while slative apportionment bills. This time who had overturned the Constitution that the country would suitably reward agitation with the view of electing men of they retired from the capitol-not to would pause before the decision of the them and provide for their families. We opposite principles to office is lawful, such

majority saying that they would not return ances were given by leading members of briefly reviewing the history of the poli- the measures of those who now represent during the session unless the obnoxious the majority in both Houses that there was ticians composing that convention and the the national power, or to the impairing of bills were abandoned. In these proceed- no occasion for alarm or excitement, as men whom they represent, for the last three the efficiency of the present Administraings my honorable competitor was one of the bill would not be passed, and had al- years. They, and their political followers tion. Opposition in this form is treason the chief advisers, upon whose counsel his ready been killed in the party cancus .- throughout the Northern States, have and rebellion .- Chicago Tribune. friends greatly relied, and when he comes Quieted by these assurances it excited but steadily denounced the war for its demorbefore the country, the representative and little alarm among Union members until lizing tendenceis, and the dangers to re- We understand the friends of Mr. Voorcandidate of the Democratic party, as a the 20th of February, 1863, when it was suit to society from the return of what hees in the 7th Congressional District of lecturer, delivering grave homilies upon suddenly and unexpectedly engressed by a they decribed as an irresponsible and dis- this State are sanguine of the negination the impropriety of breaking a quorum, we strict party vote. This vote in parliamen- solute soldiery. may smile at the imperfection of haman tiary proceedings is known to be the test. They have in every Consitutional the Chicago Convention. They claim memory, and exclaim "Consistency thou The determination to pass the bill was ful- Convention and State Legislature where that he will go into the Convention with ly developed, and it became morally cer- the proposition has been presented to con- the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois My competitor, in his speech, gave you tain that it would be carried through both fer the right to vote upon soldiers in the for him. If this is the case he has a fair repeated assurances that he would not vio- Houses and over the Governor's veto, field offered the most desperate resistance, prospect of receiving the nomination; but late the Constitution, professing the most Great excitement and indignation at once even contesting the question in the highest as neither he nor any of his friends have distinguished regard for that instrument, resulted from this action, the Union mem- Courts as in Ohio and Wisconsin. They any idea of succeeding in the national condeclaring that the State Government con- bers complaining bitterly that they had have not only failed to sympathize with test, his name will not be withdrawn from sists of three co-ordinate branches, and been decrived, and they determined that a the suffering and hardships of our gallant the Congressional race. - Ind. Jour. pledging himself to perform the duties and solemn regard for their duties and the safe- and glorieus army, have rejoiced in its ocexerci e the functions of only one. Pro- ty of the State demanded that they should casional disasters, at such times always Go, Go, Go, Go, To Besazk & Force. Here we have Mr. McDonald officially fessions are cheap and easily made, but at once arrest the further progress of this renewing their prophesies that we could Merchant Tallors, for your Goods for Gent's and

safety was the path of duty, and it was no "Nine hundred and ninty-nine men of as they saw proper; but the money which conduct of the majority of the State Legis- felt that they had come quite as near to this hellish war. When news of our ricto-

priation bills if the Union members would Indiana Sanatary Commission will reveal

ty in the House declared;

its rights and goarantees to the several posed capable of living by a pledge honwhich he very sensibly accepted.

I understand it, its main provisions law first, and otherwise if it became neceswhen he very sensibly accepted.

States North and South."

Now, Mr. Rogg is a State officer, like amounted simply to this: The taking of sary. He therefore moved that the Serny to the battle nerd or the overcharged be found in the unwise and unnecessary . And this is what he calls answering agreed agreement of the slavery question, which the question; whether he is in favor of a Governor Willard to call an extra session. Constitution and obey the laws, and if it militia out of the hards of the Governor. linquents." [Legislative Reports 1863, or distribute sanitary stores, their sympa-

the ticket. My honorable competitor is show you what he endeavored to conceal, mise would be made with the minority." battle, but covered with glory, these men

being knocked down by the recoil of his its consummation would have been revolu- ers, if not the leader of the majority said: them by in silence and with boding looks. own blow, so I bid him "Lay on McDaff." tion and civil war in our midst. It utter. "We shall do nothing if the gentleman And now what is it that these men I must not omit to state that an attempt by subverted the Constitution of the State, from Delaware speaks by authority, for most desire? It is that this war shall be has been made to break the force of established a provisional military govern- we will press these measures. We will abandoned at once upon our part-the eral, and he accepted the nomination, and McDonald's. Jones's and Willard's action, ment, and was intended to enact the part press them, at 1 if rightful legislation is independence of the rebel confedederacy accepted the platform, and I have never by alleging that at that time there was no which similar usurpations had done in the defeated we will go back to our people, conceded—the cause for which our gallant embezzlement bill, or in other words, no rebellions States. Thank God! the infa- and appealing to them they will teach this army has fought forever dishonored-the law attaching a penalty for paying money money mens scheme was defeated, its calamities Executive, and the minority on this floor public debt repudiated—the West separafrom the Treasury without an appropria- averted; and the loyal people of the State doing now his bidding, what their duties ted from the East, and the power of the

should control political action. The mere cos whatever. It expressly placed the cus- Had the Union members returned to question have recently been given "to all statement of this defense will secure it uni- tody, issue and control of all the State their seats, they would have secured the whom it may concern." As his statement versal derision, and I leave it to the tender arms in the hands of the four State officers, passage of the Military Bill, and after that expressed the unanimous views probably viz: Athon, Ristine, Hord and Brett, over the passage of the Appropriation Bills, or of every true Union man in the United Right here I wish it distinctly under- whose action and the disposition of the other legislation would have been quite States it was of value, and we rejoice that stood that I do not consider, my position arms the Governor was deprived of all immaterial. And thus ended the Legisla- he has given it. justified or strengthened from the precedent control. The power to command the mi- ture, which, for malignant faction, reck- We now have authoritatively the ulti-I have cited in the record of McDonald, litia without the power to put into their less desperation and a deliant disregard of matum of Jefferson Davis, which may with Willard and the endorsement of the Dem- their hands a single musket or cartridge, all obligations, has no parallel in the his- equal propriety and safety, be regarded as

INTEREST ON THE STATE DEST.

lightly, and only in cases where it may organizations in the State, and compelled tion having been raised as to whether we will have." avert gross violations of the Constitution the surrender of their arms into the hands there was an existing and continuing apagain, the gentleman is confronted by his | Again, it conferred upon the four State Constitution for the payment of interest, Mr. Lincoln's war policy must end. Jeff. own history and that of his party. The officers the power to appoint all general it was submitted to my competitor, then Davis and the rebel leaders "are not fighthistory of bolting is chiefly the history of officers, except the Adjutant General, but Attorney General. This question he and ing for slavery, but for Independence." Democratic politicians, and, as a promi- deprived him of all power, and devolved swered in the affirmative, giving it as his The issue is made up. Nothing less or nent leader and adviser of his party for the duties of his office upon others, to be opinion that there was a legal and contin- other than the dissolution of the Union can many years, he must bear witness with me appointed as before mentioned.

that his political friends have never failed Many other features of the bill might be terest on the State Debt. This opinion Are you prepared to grant it? The Mito break the quorum in any case where described, but these are sufficient to give was in harmony with the practice since cawber Democracy have been waiting a their interests could, in the smallest degree, you a general insight into its character, 1847, and was undoubtedly correct. But long time for something to turn up. be subserved. A few modern instances to and to show that it was intended to erect the question was sprung upon me again Something has turned up. It is the auwhich I have time to refer, will answer my a new military government in the State by the present State officers, for the pur- thoritative statement of these who are purpose. In 1855, his political friends upon the ruins of the Constitution, which pose of compelling me to call the Legisla- fighting for the dissolution of the Union being in the menority in the lower House, would subvert all legitimate authority. ture together or fix the stain of repudia- that "Peace means disunion." For the

shall be able to appreciate the essential agitation is to be so gnarded as not to they dispatched messengers back to the After the introduction of the Bill assur- hypocrise of this amorous approach, by amount to opposition to the execution of

the speech which he read before the con- sixty-one of the last. I do not believe to pay out, not his own money, which he greatly increased since he was Attorney drawing from the House and leaving it rebellion; and in the very convention large stock. Call and examine before you buy.

which he defined his position upon the war of the State that a special seession should of the State, which he could not do with gest that the less he says upon that subject that this action was premature and that rick, a prominent member from Fort be called, and sixty thousand dollars more out violating his oath and the Constitution. the better, and that his best security will the bill could have been defeated by other Wayne, uttered with applause the follow-

time to take desperate chances or try dan- every thousand whom I represent, breathe clution be passed that is in puison with

the fact that not one dollar out of every minister to the sick, or bind up bleeding

Now this is going from bat to worse. It tween them and the horrors of revolution From this record it clearly appears that provide for their families destroyed, and the majority not only refused to give any the soldiers themselves to become ontcasts.

## The Peace Issue Made Up.

the "peace" terms of the Southern leaders. Mr. James R. Gilmore, known in the liter-There is another subject to which he did ary world as "Edmund Kirke," whose friends, and the party he represents, and to Again, the Constitution expressly de- not refer, but to which it is proper I sho'd visit to Richmond we recently chronicled. say to him that after he has plucked the clares that all officers in the militia shall call your attention. Shortly after the Le- gives in a card to the Boston Transcript

But Mr. McDonald gravely denounces viding that in case the Governor refused unter which the interest on the State debt (and with all his faults I believe him to be the action of the Union members of the to commission the persons who might be could be paid. This announcement was a a man of truth): 'This war must go on House in the late Legislature in withdraw- appointed by the four State officers or their bold step, and took every body by surprise. till the last of this generation falls in his ing from that body and leaving it without subordinates, then certificates of appoint. The same laws were in operation which tracks, and his children seize his musket, a quorum, and upon this subject he be- ment issued by the four State officers existed throughout the administrations of fight our battle, unless you acknowledge our comes elequent and severe. I will agree should stand instead of commissions, and Whiteomb, Wright and Willard, and un- right to self-government. We are not with him that it is an extreme measure, confer full military power and authority. der which the interest had been paid for fighting for slavery. We are fighting for and one that should not be resorted to Again, it dissolved all existing military more than twelve years. In 1857 the ques- INDEPENDENCE, and that, or extermination,

propriation within the meaning of the ing on the part of the bithero opponents of repeatedly broke the quorum to prevent But all these enormities were sweetly toned tion upon the State and blast her reputa. Seymours, the McCiellans, Vallaudighams, Voorheeses, Longs, Harrises, and ions to them as a party. In 1857, his drawn phrase that the provisions of the The project of calling an extra session the Woods-one and all-there is no friends being in the minority in the Sen- bill "amounted simply to this: the taking was condemned by every supporter of the obscurity. no more smoke or fog, no ate, broke the quorum, and continued to of the power of organizing and arming Government, and I have yet to find one more difficulty or doubt. Would you do so until the end of the session, to pre- the militia out of the hands of the Govern- who did not denounce it as powerless for make a disunion peace, or are you for the vent the rejection of Hugh Miller from a or and placing it in the hands of the peo- good and fraught with danger to the peace War for the Union? Show your hands, seat to which he was not entitled, and the ple." The people here described are the and honor of the State. A sham suit was As the South says to North Carolina. induction of Kline G. Shryock, who was four State officers -- the four new executive gotten up for the purpose of obtaining the 'You have the undoubted right to secede, clearly entitled, thus preventing the pas- hearis, of Legislative manufacture. I am decision of the Supreme Court, the histo- but remember that in doing so we recogsage of the appropriation bill before re- sure my competitor in his cooler moments ry of which I have given at length in a nize you as public enemies." So let the ferred to. This is one of the most outra- will smile at the simplicity and scanty former speech and will not here repeat .-- North now say to all copperheads, you geous cases in legislative history-where outlines of the garment with which he has Suffice it to say that I was able to defeat have the right to seek a disunion peace. the wheels of legislation were kept locked offered to cover the features of this revolu- this wretched machination by concluding but such a course will be regarded as the

yet been authoritatively decided upon. It

of that gentleman for Vice-President at

I must not omit to notice, however, would not be as fruitless of good as the advising Mr. Jones, the State Treasurer, unless his regard for the Constitution has deadly enemy, which they did by with- not conquer the South and suppress the Children's Wear, for they have just received a